

## § 20.607

in Washington, DC, must make advance arrangements with the Director, Management and Administration (01E) and submit written authorization from the attorney naming the individual who will be participating in the hearing. In the case of hearings before a Member or Members of the Board at Department of Veterans field facilities in the field, the attorney-at-law not less than 10 days prior to the scheduled hearing date must inform the office of the Department of Veterans Affairs official who gave notice of the Travel Board hearing date and time that the services of a legal intern, law student, or paralegal will be used at the hearing. At the same time, a prehearing conference with the presiding Member of the hearing must be requested. At the conference, the written consent of the appellant for the use of the services of such an individual required by paragraph (a) must be presented and agreement reached as to the individual's role in the hearing. Legal interns, law students or paralegals may not present oral arguments at hearings either in the field or in Washington, DC, unless the recognized attorney-at-law is present. Not more than two such individuals may make presentations at a hearing. The presiding Member at a hearing on appeal may require that not more than one such individual participate in the examination of any one witness or impose other reasonable limitations to ensure orderly conduct of the hearing.

(d) *Withdrawal of permission for legal interns, law students, and paralegals to assist in the presentation of an appeal.* When properly designated, the attorney-at-law is the recognized representative of the appellant and is responsible for ensuring that an appeal is properly presented. Legal interns, law students, and paralegals are permitted to assist in the presentation of an appeal as a courtesy to the attorney-at-law. Permission for a legal intern, law student, or paralegal to prepare and present cases before the Board may be withdrawn by the Chairman or presiding Member at any time if a lack of competence, unprofessional conduct, or

## 38 CFR Ch. I (7-1-05 Edition)

interference with the appellate process is demonstrated by that individual.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5904, 7105(b)(2))

[57 FR 4109, Feb. 3, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 20450, May 7, 1996; 61 FR 29028, June 7, 1996]

### § 20.607 Rule 607. Revocation of a representative's authority to act.

Subject to the provisions of § 20.1304 of this part, an appellant may revoke a representative's authority to act on his or her behalf at any time, irrespective of whether another representative is concurrently designated. Written notice of the revocation must be given to the agency of original jurisdiction or, if the appellate record has been certified to the Board for review, to the Board of Veterans' Appeals. The revocation is effective when notice of the revocation is received by the agency of original jurisdiction or the Board, as applicable. An appropriate designation of a new representative will automatically revoke any prior designation of representation. If an appellant has limited a designation of representation by an attorney-at-law to a specific claim under the provisions of Rule 603, paragraph (a) (§ 20.603(a) of this part), or has limited a designation of representation by an individual to a specific claim under the provisions of Rule 605, paragraph (c) (§ 20.605(c) of this part), such specific authority constitutes a revocation of an existing representative's authority to act only with respect to, and during the pendency of, that specific claim. Following the final determination of that claim, the existing representative's authority to act will be automatically restored in full, unless otherwise revoked.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5901-5904)

### § 20.608 Rule 608. Withdrawal of services by a representative.

(a) *Withdrawal of services prior to certification of an appeal.* A representative may withdraw services as representative in an appeal at any time prior to certification of the appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals by the agency of original jurisdiction. The representative must give written notice of such withdrawal to the appellant and to the agency of original jurisdiction. The withdrawal is effective when notice of